EUROPE.

Arrival of the Persia with Two Days Later News.

The British Government Asked to Interpose in Favor of the Rebels.

LORD PALMERSTON'S REPLY

England Will Not Interfere in the Internal Affairs of America.

GREAT EXCITEMENT ABOUT MEXICO.

Strange Rumors on the London Stock Exchange.

MAXIMILIAN REPORTED

HEAVY FALL IN MEXICAN BONDS.

wn on the evening of the 21st of May, arrived

lymouth, on board the Russian frigate Alexander ownky, over the remains of the into Cuarewitch. The young Princess Helena had held her first "Draw-

The United States Minister and the attaches of the em

ner Teutonia, which should have left South pton for New York on the 17th, did not get away til the afternoon of the 19th, having been detained to fix her

nahip Africa, from Boston, via Halifax, ar mived at Queenstown on May 21.

AMERICAN AFFAIRS.

The President's Proclamation Respecting Jeff. Davis.

In the House of Commons on the 19th inst. Mr. Dansy Comparts saked Lord Palmerston whether his attention had been drawn to the proclamation of the President of the United States; offering \$100,000 for the arrest of Mr. Jefferson Davis, and whether her Hajesty's Ministers was prepared to make any representations to the government of the United States in reference to the treatment of the Southern leaders.

Lord Palmerston said—The only answer I can give to

e President of the Confederate States from the cof an ammesty which it was believed would n extended to all who took part in what the arded as an act of rebellion, but had set a price lead, accordingly excited the astonishment and nation of Europe. It was difficult to believe payerment of the United Section 1. the indignation of Europe. It was difficult to believe that the government of the United States could seriously emitemplate the idea of sentencing to a felon's death a man who was the recognized head of six millions of people; and, assuming such a contingency possible, it was equally difficult to believe that the word would witness the consummation of so great a crime without entering the protest against so gross a violation of those principles of justice and humanity which are supposed to govern the actions of civilized States. It was therefore not unreasonable that a member of the English House of Commons should sak her Majesty's government whether it was their intention to notice officially the proposed conduct of the government of the United States, and to employ such influence as they possessed to induce the latter to abandon what would seem to be their obvious design. But, however intelligible and however generous might be the sentiments which grompted such a question, there could be but one reply. Cabinets cannot permit themselves to be swayed by sympathics, and must regulate their conduct by the stern rules of international law. The government of the United States are sovereign within their conduct by the stern rules of international law. The government of the United States are sovereign within their own dominions, and are entitled to administer their laws with rigor if they fed to inclined. If they think proper to deal out the full measure of the law to an individual whom they look appears an "arch rebel," and the chief originator of a movement which brought in its train a great civil war, they are legally entitled to de so, and it is not for the government of any other State to say there now, we entirely dismiss from consideration the filmsy pretext advanced by President Johnson for the course which he intends to pursue. It is impossible to prove a negative, and we will not therefore attempt to demensirate that Mr. Davis was not privy to Mr. Lincoln's assassination, and we will not therefore a superin

The Order Modifying the Neutrality The following is the text of the Treasury order modifying the neutrality regulations with regard to neutral

FORMAN OFFICE, May II, 1865.

My Longe—I have the honor to acquaint your lordships that in the existing state of the civil war in Amemica, and the uncertainty which may be felt as to the conlinuance, it appears to her Majesty's government that
the time has arrived for ceasing to encroe so much of
the orders which, in pursuance of my letter of the 31st
January, 1862, were insued by the several departments of
her Majesty's government, as empowered the authorities
of any port belonging to her Majesty, either in the
United Kingdom or in the Channel Islands, or in any of
her Majesty's colonies, or foreign possessions or
dependencies, to require any ship of war or
grivateer of either beligerent, which might enter
any port, roadiend or waters belonging to her
Majesty, in order to obtain provisions or things
meccanny for the subsettence of her ceve, or to effect repairs, to put to see as soon as possible a ter the expiration of a period of twenty four hours, without permitting
liber to take it supplies beyond what might be noceenary
for her ammediate use, and not to suffer any such vessel
we might have been allowed to remain within Sritish
waters for the purpose of regard to continue in any port,
readisted or waters belonging to her finety for a tenger
period than twenty four hours a for the noceesary repairs
should have been completed, and also so much of the
same carders as limited the quantity-of coal, and the
period within which it might be solutioned, to be embaraced
on board any much shap-of-war or privateer of either
belligerent.

I have addressed a similar lever to the Scoretaries of

The court and the control of the secretaries of the

The Lessons of the American War. Mr. W. E. Forster, M. P., in a speech, it a reform meeting abilian heater, having treated the routh or the war is Amelian as a triumple of the moorest' Ner the "sistemay" of the routh, the London First ett. rially prike

Maximilian Given Up. London Glock, a journal regarded as semi-official, ally remarks that Maximilian will be highly d by fortune and prove his ability if he can vanthe adverse circumstances which surround him to thinks Maximilian's success very doubtful, and it will not be a case of calamity to the people.

Prince Napoleon's Opinion of Maximilian's Mexican Form of Government.
(Franslated for the Hazaro from the Paris Opinion Naticale of May 17.)

Article first of the provisional statutes of the Mexican

Canada Recommended to brish Emi-The London Times strongly come of the Irish a speech just made

the empire that a budget has been presented without a deficit.

In the Corps Legislatif a bill had been introduced by the government authorizing the monicipality of Paris to contract a loan of two hundred and fifty million of france, for local expenses, rede-mable in sixty years. The Kimperor still continued in Algeria.

The French government had despatched a steam frigate to take on board the ambassadors of Morocco and convey them to Algiers, where they would be received in solemn audience by the Emperor,

The Paris Bourse was flat on the 20th inst. Rentes 67f. 15c.

A telegram of the 19th of May, from Paris, says:—"A pamphiet, by the Due de Persigny, will be published temorrow, written in a spirit very favorable to Italy." The Due de Persigny expresses his firm belief that the unity of Italy is now definitely and firmly established, and that she will one day be sufficiently rich to purchase Venetia. "France." he says, "went to Italy to destroy the Anstrian rule, but not to substitute that of France." He criticines sharply the dominant party at Rome, who are hostile to France; but concludes by expressing a hope that a reconciliation may take place between the Papacy and Italy, free and Independent.

There were rumors that Count Revel had gone to Rome on behalf of the Italian government to continue the negotiations commenced by Sig. Vegezzi with the Papal government. The Turin Gazette, however, asserts that Italian for the Italian government is solely connected with family sfluirs.

Two English travellers had been captured by brigands near Salerno, and a ransom of £8,000 sterring demanded. One of the captives had been liberated that he might go to Naples and get the money.

Germany.

A Berlin telegram of the 19th says:—The Prossian government has proposed to the Austrian government that an amnesty be granted to those persons in the Duchies who were arrested for having signed a petition to the Emperor Napoleon.

An order has been issued to the Prossian Commissioners in the Duchies, to take into consideration the complaints of the Danish population in North Schleswig, and to institute a special inquiry into the subject. The Austrian Commissioner has been invited to take part in the liquiry.

The negotiations for a commercial treaty between the Zoliversin and Belgium were concluded yesterday. An understanding has been arrived at on the principal points, and the treaty will doubtless be signed very shortly.

Brigmoil in London.

[From the London Post, May 12.]

The reprice of Martin last evening at the Royal Italian opera, reintroduced Mills. Fiorett who played truant inst year, and seeded in a very extraordinary way from Mr. Gye's theatre, after achieving most brilliant succers. The public was, nevertheless, delighted to see her back again, and applanded her most enthusiastically throughout the opera. We need hardly say that Mills. Floratti's Last Rose of Summer was unanmously redemanded. Signor Brignoli, a new tenor, made his first bow to the London public on this occasion, and achieved legitimate ruccess. If not a singer of the very first rank, he will still prove a valuable acquisition to the Royal Italian opera. He has a sympathetic voice of good compass, and sings with taste and feeling. His M'opport (at) smorth activity of the famous Beer song, given with the utmost joility by Bignor Graziani.

Millia. Honore was scarcety equal to the character of Nancy; but in all other respects the performance was admirable.

LONDON MONRY MARREY.

The funds on the 16th were duli and lower, on account mainly of the unfavorable rumors alluded to in another portion of this sommary. Consols closed at 90% a 1% and 38% a 59% for account, ex dividend. The discount demand was moderate at 4% per cent.

The weekly returns of the Hank of England show an increase in the bullion of 51dy11 st rilne.

Mesers, Baring Bros. & Oc. Sente bar silver at 5s. %d.; sentence in the bullion of 51dy11 st rilne.

Mesers, Baring Bros. & Oc. Sente bar silver at 5s. %d.; sentence in the bullion of 51dy11 st rilne.

Migrenative telegrams from Bombay to May 16 have subscript the

LIVERPOOL PROVISION MARKET—MAY 20.
Mesers. Wakefield, Nash & Co., Gordon, Bruce & Co.
and others report beef firm. Pork quiet, and partially
2s 6d. cheaper. Bacon quieter and occasionally 6d. a
1s. lower. Lard firm and 6d. a 1s. dearer on the week;
sales 600 tons. Cheese low, and is. a 2s. lower for inferior kinds. Tallow in fair demand at late rates.

LIVERPOOL PRODUCE MARKET-MAY 20.

Messre. Baring Broth rs & Co. roport: —Wheat la per quarter dearer for English; white American, 43s. a 46s.; red, 41s. a 44s. Flour 22s. a 24s. Iron firm; bars and rails, £7.; Scotch pig, 53s. 6d. a 53s. 9d. Sugar active and 5d. dearer. Coffee steady. Fea firm, and fine Congou dearer. Common Congou, 1s. a la 1d. Rice firm. Tallow quiet; P. Y. O., 40s. 6d. Spirits of turpentine declined to 55s. a 5ds. 6d. for French. Crude petroleum £18. Refined 2s. a 2s. ½d. per gallon. Linseed cakes unchanged. Sperm oil £90. Cod £51. Linseed oil—ne sellers on the spot below 36s.

Consols closed this afternoon at 90% a %, Illinois Central at 74%, Eries at 82%, United States five-twenties at 63% a 64, Confederate Loan at 8% a 8%.

Livernoon, May 20—P. E. Corron.—The demand continues active, and prices of the better qualities are %d. dearer. The sales to-day reached 20,000 bales, including 7,000 for speculation and Export.

Bananawaya.

Export.

Bananerusse are quiet but very firm.

Provision generally are without change; but lard is active and again dearer, with sales at 61s. per cwt.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

I did not controvert the general position assumed in your first article, in your paper of the 22d. On the contrary: But I did say I thought a wrong inference might possibly arise with uninformed readers. I think so still. But I added that I had no idea such inference was in-You are now pleased to say that in requiring the recog-

nition by England of the independence of the Spanish American States, as a point precedent to his concurrence in Mr. Canning's proposal of a "joint declaration," Mr. Rosh was "degrading it, diplomatically, to the kvel of a condition.

acted more to his satisfaction.

Considering the universal judgment of his country and posterity with reference to the wisdom and statesmanship of President Monroe, this would seem to be high authority in opposition to the view that Mr. Rush was "degrading" the point diplomatically to the level of a condition.

"degrading" the point diplomatically to the level of a condition.

Fo, too, that of the accomplished biographer of the great British statesman, as will be seen by reference to Stapleton's Life of Canning, volume 2, page 25, where very different language is employed in reviewing the occurrence, even under the English version of it. I was well aware of all this, and even had the article from the Deuv craite Review in my thoughts when I addressed you on the 23d, but did not then refer to it, because all that is said is in a spirit so commendatory of the then American Minister that I thought it would be unseemly in me, his son, to be introducing it. I feel called upon to refer to it now, and to the passage I have quoted, because I think it due, under what you have since stated. If you will be at the trouble to turn to the narrative, cander, I think, would induce you to say that the term used in your paper of the 26th, if it meant anything, was misapplied; if nothing, ill chosen.

Though your paper reaches me for the most part with great regularity on the afternoon of the day of publication, it so happens that I did not get that of the 26th, containing my letter, till to-day, or this would have been written sconer.

Knowing that my father always looked back with satisfaction to the manner in which he had endeavored.

containing my letter, till to-day, or this would have been written sconer.

Knowing that my father always looked back with entifaction to the manner in which he had endeavored to do his duty on that important occasion of his public life, when thrown entirely, from first to last, on the resources of his own judgment, without instructions at a critical moment, and when names among the most renowned in England composed the Cabinet of Great Britain, with which, in effect his negotiations were at all times conducted, though carried on through the personal agency of her highly gifted and trained Foreign Secretary, and knowing how highly he prized the subsequent approbation of his own government, for the part he acted, I persuade myself the same sense of justice which prompted your publication of my first letter will equally induce you to publish this, with which I take leave of the subject. I am, sir, your obedient servant,

Our Hilton Head Correspondence. HILTON HEAD, S. C., May 25, 1865.

Senator Tulee, formerly United States Senator from up to the Union authorities. He is anxious to resume his position as a United States citizen and recover his pro-

COLONIL GURNEY,
of the One Hundred and Twenty-seventh New York volrecommended for promotion to brevet brigadier general, on the ground of gallant and faithful service in the bat-tice of Honey HM, Deveraux Neck and elsewhere, of severe wounds, and of the display of great ability as commandant of the city of Charleston.

The Seven-Thirty Loan.

Jay Cooke reports the subscriptions to-day to the seven-thirty loan at \$1,010,000. The largest Western subscriptions were \$100,000 from the Third National Bank of Pitteburg, and \$60,600 from Hanna, Hart & Co., of Pitteburg. The largest Eastern subscriptions were \$54,800 from the Ninth National Bank of New York, and \$50,000 from the Citizens' National Bank of Balti more. These were seven hundred and terr fedividual

THE ARMIES.

Eloquent Farewell Address of General Sherman to His Soldiers.

TROOPS EN ROUTE TO THEIR HOMES.

Dwight's Division Ordered to Savannah.

Governor Penton's Review of the New York Troops of the Fifth Corps,

den. Sherman's Farewell to His Army. WASHINGTON, May 31, 1865. es already sent, General Davis has

to colonel and chief of staff; Lieutenant Colonel H. G. to captaincy and majority in the regular army; Surg Daniels, to surgeon in the regular army; Captain Jesses Fulmer, Commissary of Musters, Fifteenth United States, to majority; Captain Squeir, Aid-de-Camp, to majority;

the West. The following is his farewell to his

HEADQUARTERS, MIDDLE DIVISION OF THE MISSESSIFF,
IN THE FELLO.

WASHINGTON, D. C., May 30, 1865.

The General commanding announces to the Armie the Tennessee and Georgia that the time has come for to part. Our work is done, and armed enemies no lon defy us. Some of you will be retained in service us further orders. And now that we are about to separt to mingle with the civil world, it becomes a please duty to recall to mind the situation of national affine when, but little more than a year ago, we were gather about the twining cliffs of Lookout Mountain, and all future was wrapped in doubt and uncertainty. The

will be invited to seek new adventure abroad; but no not yield to the temptation, for it will lead only to death and disappointment.

Your General now bids you all farewell, with the full belief that, as in war you have been good soldiers, so in peace you will make good citizens; and if, unfortunately, new war should arise in our country. Sherman's army will be the first to buckle on the old armor and come forth to defend and meintain the government of our inheritance and choice.

By order of Major General W. T. SHERMAN.

L. M. DATTOR, Assistant Adjutant General.

The First division of the Fifteenth army corps left here this morning, on route for Louerille. They occapied a

train of forty cars. The other divisions will follow o consecutive days. The Ninety-eighth and Fifty-second

Obio will probably go home to morrow.

All of the Fourteenth corps except the Seventeenth New York and Seventy minth Pennsylvania go to Louis-The Western troops of the Army of Georgia broke

camp at Bladensburg this morning, and commenced moving West, by way of the Bastimore and Ohio Rasi-By direction of Lieutenant General Grant, all places

where liquor is sold along the line of the railroad will be closed until the movement is completed. All the Fastern troops in General Sherman's army have been ordered by the Secretary of War to report to Gene

ral Augur. They will be immediately sent to their homes paid off, and mustered out.

Our Fifth Corps Correspondence. BEADQUARTERS, FIFTH ARMY CORPS, NEAR WANTINGTON, D. C., May 29, 1865.

Governor Fenton reviewed to day the New York troops of this corps. Our bold New York boys had never be fore seen Governor Fenton, and this was the first occasion of their being called out as State organizations for review by the Executive of their State.

There are fourteen New York regiments in this corps,

a battalion of sharpshooters, and three batteries. In

General Chamberlain's division are the One Hundred and Eighty fifth, Lieutenant Colonel G. E. Simpson, and the Myers; One Hundred and Eighty eighth, Colonel John McKahon, and One Hundred and Eighty ninth, Colonel McMahon, and One Hundred and Eighty ninth, Colonel
A. L. Burr—the last three constituting General Gregory's
brigade. In General Ayers' division, the Fifth, Licutenant Colonel Bunn; Fifteenth heavy artillery, Licutenant Colonel Weldrich; One Hundred and Fortieth, Colnel Grantsya, and One Hundred and Forty-sixth, Colonel
Grindley, and in General Crawford's division the Minetyfirst, Colonel J. Tarbell; Ninety-foorth, Major H. H.
Fish; Ninety-fifth, Captain George C. Reight, Ninetyreventh, Colonel Spofford; One Hundred and Fourth,
Colonel Brong, and One Hundred and Twenty-seventh,
Licutonant Colonel D. R. Dalley. Attached to General
Crawford's division is the battalion of New York Sharpshooters, commanded by Captain Chinch Perry. The
batteries are:—B. First New York, Licutesant R. E.
Rogere, D. First New York, Captain J. B. Hazelton, and
H. First New York, Major C. E. Mink. The infantry
were formed in parallel lines, those of the Second division in front, the First division in the middle, and the
Third division In the rear. Behind these were
the batteries. After riching in front of these
lines, accompanied by General Griffin and staff,
during which there was aconstant succession of cheers
from the men, the troops passed before the Governor in
review. Ishould have stated that with the Governor
was Licutenant Governor Alvord, Brigader General Merritt, Commissary General, New York, and Cotonel Farrell,
one of the Governor's dids. Several General efficers
from other corps were also present. Brigadier General Merritt, Commissary General, New York, and Cotonel Farrell,
one of the Governor's dids. Several General officers
from other corps were also present. Brigadier General Merritt, Commissary General, New York, and Cotonel Farrell,
one of the Governor's dids. Several General officers
from other corps were also present. Brigadier General Merritt, Commissary General, New York, and Cotonel Farrell,
one of the Governor Favor, and Lieut nant Colonel Fitzhugh the batteries. With each division, alcutena

Our Ninth Corps Correspondence. HEADQUARTERS NINTH ARMY CORPS, ALEXANDRIA, Va., May 28, 1865.

THE REORGANIZATION OF THE ARMY. at order providing for the mustering out of se term of enlistment expires on or before the 1st of muster rolls of all regiments, and detachments of giments, concerned therein. This latter duty is quite

regiments, concerned therein. This latter duty is quite a formidable undertaking, and will doubtless consume, before entirely consummated, a month or six weeks.

MOVEMENTS OF THE PIRST DIVISION.

In compliance with a recent order, the First division of this corps, which has hitherto been located at Tenallytown, in the suburbs of Washington, will move, tomorrow or day after, to a camp in this vicinity.

MINITED CORP MENS SENT TO QUELL THE RIOTS IN THE PENNERS SENT TO QUELL THE RIOTS IN THE PENNERS SELVAMIA COLLERINS.

Yesterday four Pennsylvania regiments from the Third division of this corps, were despatched to Schuylkill county, in the above State, to engage in the suppression of the recent riots that have occurred in the collieries of that region.

Our Washington Correspondence.

Major General N. T. Dana has resigned his commissio Major G. K. Warren, of the regular army, formerly najor general of volunteers, is granted thirty days leave

leave of absence, and proposes to visit the Pacific coast. At the end of that time he will probably resign. The Sixth corps will go into camp at Bailey's cros de to-morrow evenin

of the Nineteenth army corps, leaves here to-morrow fer avanuah, Ga., with orders to report to General Grover. They go on transports from Alexandria.

In order to recruit the ranks of the regular regiments recruiting stations at such points as offer a reaso prospect of enlisting good men.

jutant General of the Army to designate places of rend-ezvous in the respective States to which regiments after muster out will be forwarded for prompt payment.

The Pennsylvania regiments have commenced leaving Washington for their homes. Eight regiments have already gone, and others will be forwarded as rapidly as transportation can be furnished, the officers having been active and efficient in completing the rolls. The question as to the mustering in the officers of the commission of the Governor, for regiments with less than the minimum number, has not been definitely settled. The Governor is now issuing commissions to such officers, giving them their proper rank; and as soon as Judge Holt can be at leisure to be consulted, an arrangement will be made recognizing their rank in the War Department. This understanding being had, the Governor has left for Harrisburg to receive the regiments as they return.

Soldiers Returned Home.

PHILADELPHIA, May 31, 1865. eenth Pennsylvania regiment, arrived home this morn

Bounties Payable to Volunteers When Honorably Mustered Out.

General Orders, No. 84.

War Department, Adultant General's Office, Washernest, Adultant General's Office, Washernest, Massiboron, May 8, 1865.

I. Veterans who enlisted under the provisions of General Order No. 191, series of 1863, from this office, and the extensions thereof (General Orders Nos. 334 and 357, of 1863, and 30 and 92, of 1864), and retruits not veterans), who enlisted for three (8) years or the war, under the provisions of the circular letter of October 24, 1863, from the Provest Marshal General's Bureau, and its modifications, are, on their honorable muster out and discharge from the service of the United States before the expiration of their pespective terms of enlistment, entitled to the unpaid balances of the bountles promised them by the orders and laws under which they explisted.

only to a volunteer who may have service mustering of enlistment.

III. In discharging men from service mustering officers will note the balances of bounties due on the muster out rolls opposite the names of the soldiers respectively. Great care must be exercised in doing this. Prior to payment paymasters will carfully re-examine the rolls, with the view of detecting errors in amounts thereon noted.

By order of the SECRETARY OF WAR.

E. D. Towssixo, Assistant Adjutant General.

ALABAMA.

Arrival of Delegates from Alabama En Route for Washington.

A delegation arrived in this city on Tuesday from Montgomery, Alabama, and put up at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. It comprised the following gentlemen:—J. C. Bradley, L. E. Parsons, M. J. Saffold, L. Owen, J. Birney. W. Bibb, J. M. Sutherlin, and A. Roberts, of the Montgomery Mail. Their object is to lay before the President of the United States a series of resolutions expressive of loyalty to the Union, passed at a large meeting of the citizens of Alabama, held in Montgomery on the 11th ult., as also two letters, numerously signed, praying for permission to convene the State Legislature in order "to restore the State of Alabama, at the earliest possible day, to her political relations with the United

estored over the State of Alabama, and it being the visest policy as well as the earnest desire of the people o resume their former relations to the Union, there

wirest policy as well as the earnest desire of the people, to recume their former relations to the Union, therefore,

Besoived, That we hereby pledge to the government of the United States our earnest and zealous co-operation in the work of restoring the State of Alabama to her proper relations with the Union at the earliest practicable moment; and that to this end we address a letter to the President of the United States, and appoint a delegation of our most intelligent and influential citizens to proceed to Washington city, and confer with the authorities there upon matters touching the immediate resomption of our position in the Union.

Resolved, That the assassination of Abraham Lincoln, President of the United States, and the attempted assassination of William H. Seward, the Secretary of State, are acts of infamous diabelism revolting to every upright and honest heart, and we sincerely trust that every participant therein will be brought to speedy and condign punishment, and we shall hold as enemies all who sympathize with the perpetrators of the foul deed.

Morrogney, Ala., May 11, 1865.

To Hie Excellency, Andrew Joinson, President of the United States:—

Size—The undersigned, citizens of different parts of this

To His Excellency, Ansaw Jourses, President of the United States:

Six.—The undersigned, citizens of different parts of this State, respectfully request to be informed, if your Excellency, as President of the United States, will permit the Governor of Alchama to convene the Legislature for the purpose of calling a convention of the people, in order to restore the State of Alabama to her political relations with the United States. We believe this the most speedy method by which a result so desirable can be accomplished, and that it will impart a degree of moral force to the act which might not be scentred in any other manner. If this course should be inconsistent with the views of your Excellency, we respectfully request that you will appoint a military Governor for this State, from among the most prominent and influential loyal men of our State, and invest him with such authority as may enable him to call such convention for the purpose proposed.

We have been in no small degree encouraged in adversing you this communication by your recent enunciation at Washington of the principle that the States which attempted to seede and permanently sever the reconnection with the Union are to remain States still, and are not to be lost in territorial or other divisions.

To forever put at an end the doctrine of secession; to restore our tate to her former relations to the Union, and the "respiration of her life breath" in the Union, in a work in which we, in good faith, pledge you error arms and sea one occupantion, and we hazard no ling in the asserbace that the popio of Alabama will concur

We have the honor to be, very respectfully, your obe

In pursuance of their mission those gentlemen left for Washington yesterday morning, where, we have little doubt, they will be courteously received by our respected

FAST DAY.

National Day of Humiliation and Prayer.

Proclamations by the President and Mayor.

SUSPENSION OF BUSINESS IN THE CITY.

SERVICES IN THE CHURCHES.

In accordance with the order of the President, to-day will be generally celebrated all over the country as an occasion of national humiliation and prayer, in com-

President of the United States, do hereby suggest that the religious services recommended as aforesaid should be postponed until Thursday, the last day of June next. In testimony whereof I have hereunto set my hand, and caused the seal of the United States to be affixed. Done at the City of Washington, this twenty ninth of April, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-five, and of the independence of the United States of America the eghty-ninth.

By the President:

In this city it will be attended with a unanimous sus-ension of all the usual transactions of trade, the cleeing attesting the deep feeling of regret our citizens have for the good and the great man who has gone from ou

during the day. All the offices of the United States, except the Post Office, will also be closed. Collector Dra-

be open. The revenue officers will, however, no The Post Office will be open until noon.

will all close at time normal establishmence will their doors. This will be general all over the United their doors. This will be general all over the United their doors. States. Insurance companies will transact no Even the smaller business places, we under to discontinue operations for the day. Services will be held in nearly all the church

THE MATOR'S PROCLAMATION

DIRCULAR OF THE MOST REVEREND AROUNI

He directs that the Collect "pro guacumque bribabletons" added in all the masses of the day, and that the pea Riserer be recited or chanted after the late mass, who should be at the same hour as on fundays.

Respectfully, PUS. McNIERNY, Secretary.

Respectfully, FUS. MONIERNY, Secretary.

SERVICES IN THE CHURCHES.

By invitation of Governor Fenton, the Rev. Dr. Tyn, will repeat his Fast Day sermon, "Victory and Reunion, to the soldiers at the New York State Boldiers" Depot 50 and 52 Howard street, near Broadway, this afternoon at half-past three o'clock. At the Church of the Transfiguration divine service will be held this morning, at half-past ten o'clock.

There will be divine service at Christ church, Fifth avenue and Thirty-fifth street, this morning, the national fast, at half-past ten o'clock. Sermon by the rector, Rev. F. C. Ewer.

Divine service this morning, at half-past ten o'clock, in the French Church du St. Esprit, Twenty-second street, between Fifth and Sixth avenues, Bev. Dr. Verren, rector

The Right Rev. G. T. Bedell, D. D., Assistant Bishop et the diocese of Ohio, will hold a special ordination service in the Church of the Ascension, corner of Fifth avenue and Tenth sired to-day, at one o'clock P. M., on which occasion the Rev. J. T. C. Duerr, missionary under appointment to Africa, will be ordained to the pricethood.

occasion the Rev. J. ". Just.", measure young pointment to Africa, will be or an address on the English views and feelings at the assassination of President Lincoin this afternoon, at three o'clock, in the Madison avenue Baptist church.

The Rev. O. B. Frothingham will deliver a discourse appropriate to the day, at his church, in Fortieth street, rear Sixth avenue. Service begins at eleven o clock.

Divine service will be held at the Congregation Bnail Israel, corner of Stanton and Forsyth streets, to-day, by the Rev. M. R. Delleuw.

A discourse will be preached on the occasion of the national fast, this morning, in the Church of the Puritans, Union square, by Lev. Dr. Cheever, on Nor Fositon Before God as a Malon, and what is Nassary to Complete our Salvation." Services at eleven of lock.

The Rev. Thomas Armitage, D. D., will repeat to-day, in the Madison avenue Baptist church, corner of Thirty-first street, his discourse on "The Influence of President Lincoin's Assassination upon the Future." Services commence at half past ten A. M.

The Second Universalist Society, corner of Second avenues and Eleventh street, he Rey G. L. Demayer, new

commence at haif-past ten A. M.

The Second Universalist Society, corner of Second avenue and Eleventh street, the Rev. G. L. Demanest, pastor, will observe the day with appropriate services at eleven in the morning.

Mr. Millburn, the blind clergyman, will deliver a fecture at Irving Hall, this evening, on the subject, "The Future of the Republic." A great number of tickets have been sold, insuring the financial success of the affair, and the talents of the speaker, with the attendance of one of the best of New York audiences, will accomplish the remainder.

the remainder.

At St. Paul's church, Hoboken, the rector, Rev. V. Bruce, will held, this morning, the service of humillation recommended by the President of the United States, and appointed by the bishop of the discuse. Text—"Bostill, and know that I am God." Subject—"God's Proposes of National Retribution, Justice and Mercy secured Through War, Calamity and National Bereavement."

will be held, in observance of fast day, at eight e'clock this evening, at Runk's Hotel, 274 Grand street, under the auspices of the Board of the Sixth Assembly district. The National Fast Day in Philadelphia

PHILADELPHIA, May 31, 1860. The banks, custern house, corn exchange, &c., will be closed to morrow in accordance with the proclamation of

President Johnson, setting apart the 1st of June as a day of fasting and prayer. Errors of the Press. TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

In the Tribune of this morning, in an article on the health of New York, it is stated that the population of London in 4,000,000. The writer given a list of the population, commencing in 1854 and extending to 1864, and makes a most redictions blunder in stading that the population in 1861 was 2,979,089, which is one million four hundred thousand increase from the year 1856 (three years), and the population in 1863, two years after, at 4,000,000, being an increase of only 21,000 in two years.

Years.

Now, I can till Mr. Time that the population of London in 1961 was 2,803,000, not 3,979,000 (a considerable of a difference), and that his calculations are all wrong. Is had better try again, and give more correct data about population, if no decan't want to be languaged.